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(54) **TIMEPIECE WITH ROTATABLE CROWN HAVING TACTILE FEEL**

(71) Applicant: **Seiko Instruments Inc.**, Chiba (JP)

(72) Inventor: **Katsunobu Iguchi**, Chiba (JP)

(73) Assignee: **SEIKO INSTRUMENTS INC.**, Chiba (JP)

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G04B 37/103; G04B 37/04; G04B
19/286; G04B 19/28; G04B 37/06
USPC 368/308
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Edwin A. Leon

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Brinks Gilson & Lione

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A timepiece which provides a tactile feel in a simple structure and which can suppress inadvertent rotation of a driving crown is to be provided. A wristwatch includes an elastic material winding stem pipe protruding on the outer side of a case and a distal end portion of which is capable of elastic deformation in a radial direction; a shaft member of a driving crown rotatably inserted into the elastic material winding stem pipe; protrusions formed on the peripheral surface of the driving crown; and trough portions formed in the peripheral surface of the elastic material winding stem pipe and configured to be engaged with the protrusions.

9 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets

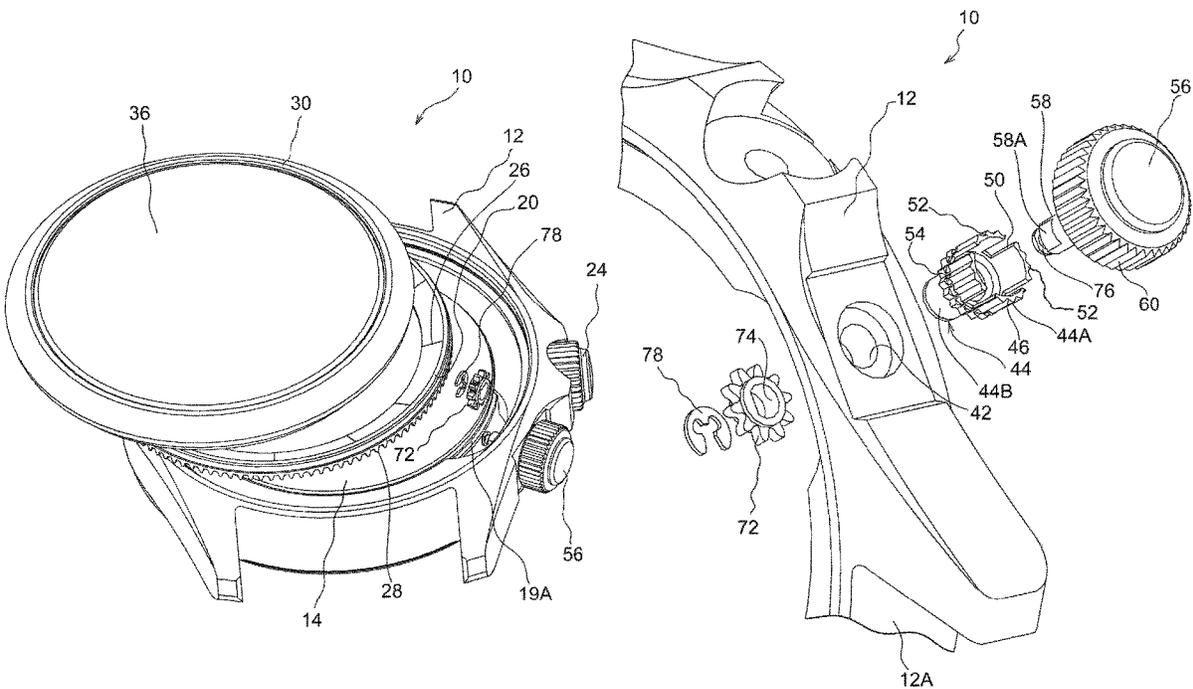


FIG. 1

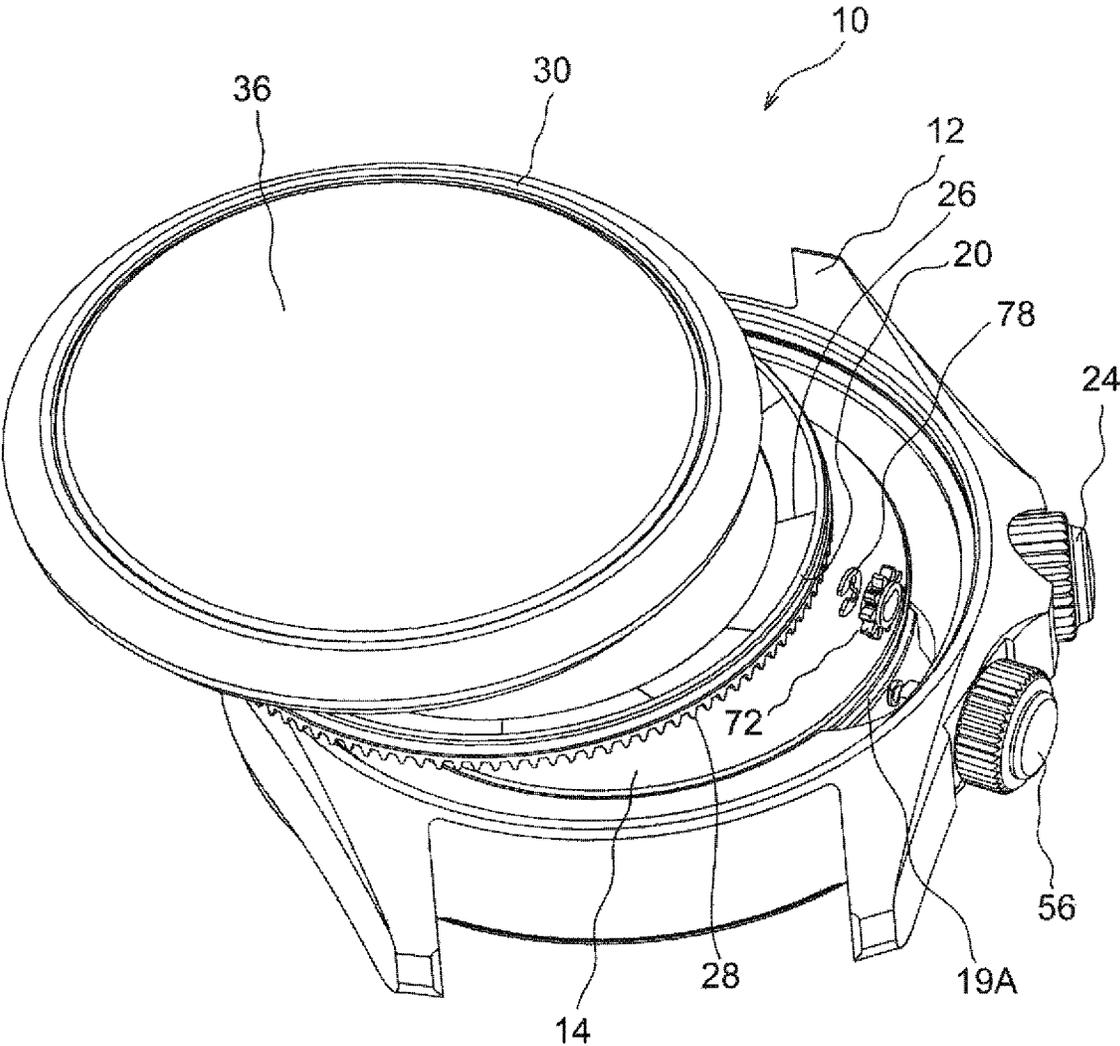


FIG. 4

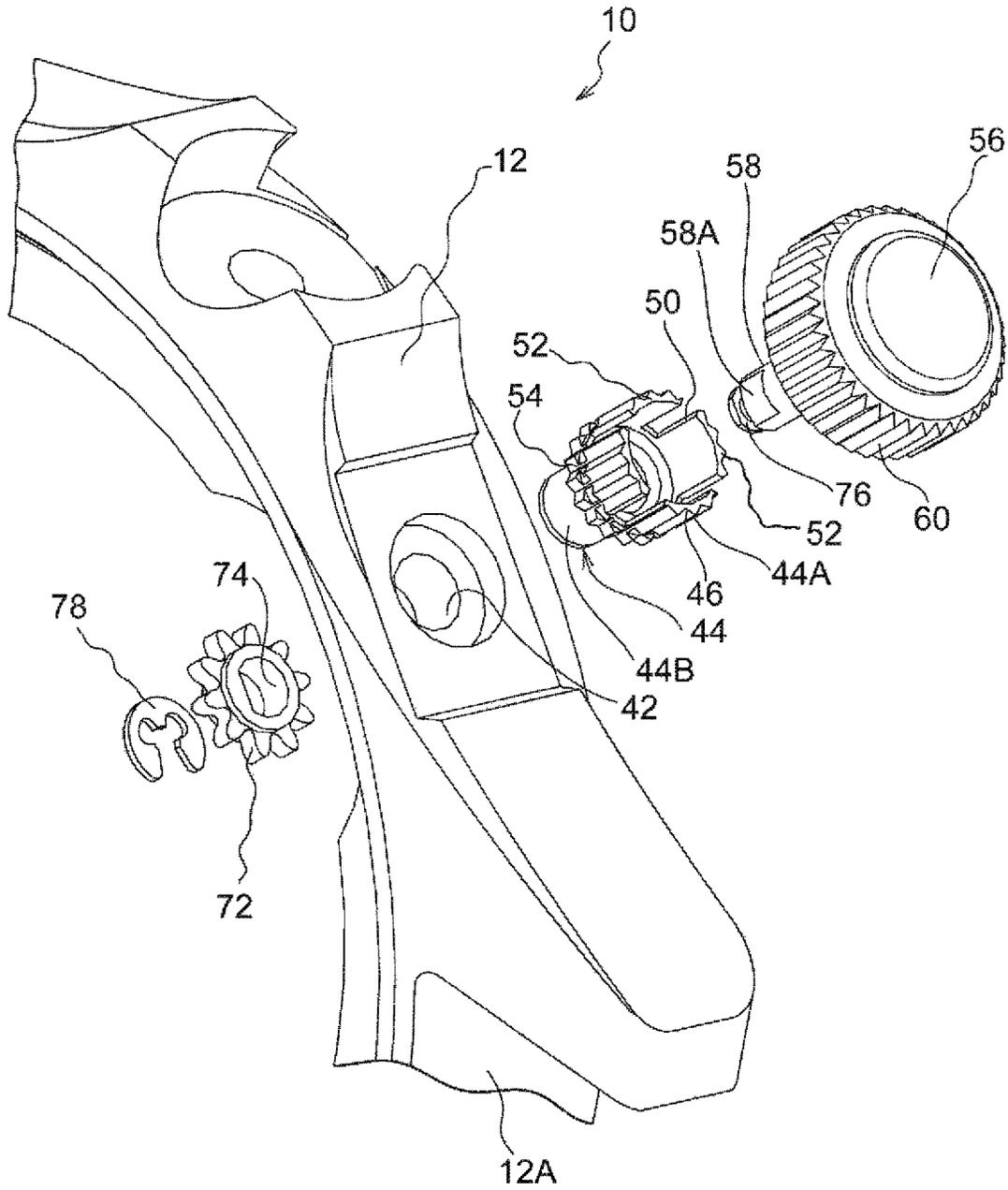


FIG. 5

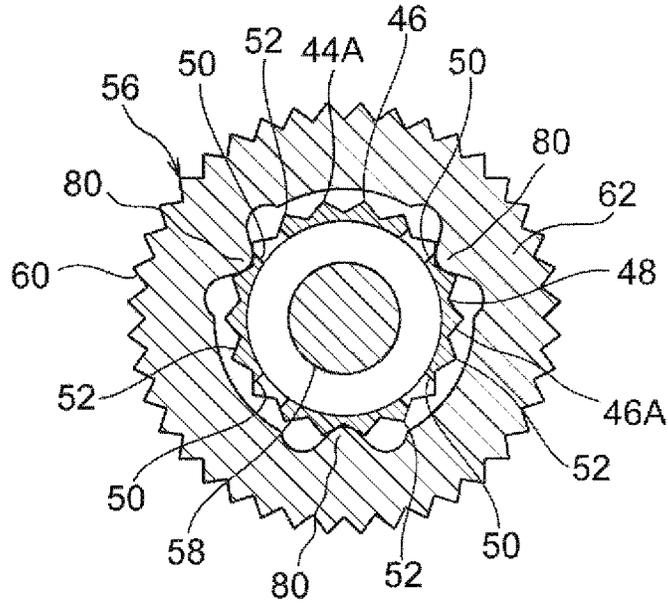


FIG. 6

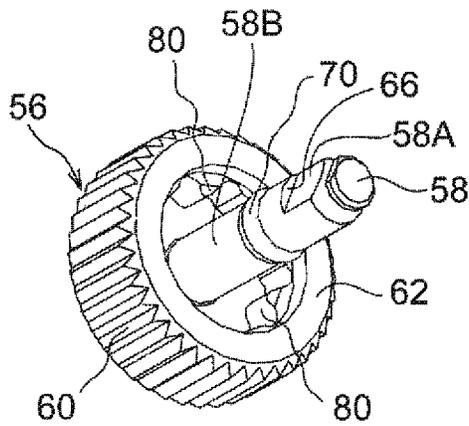


FIG. 7

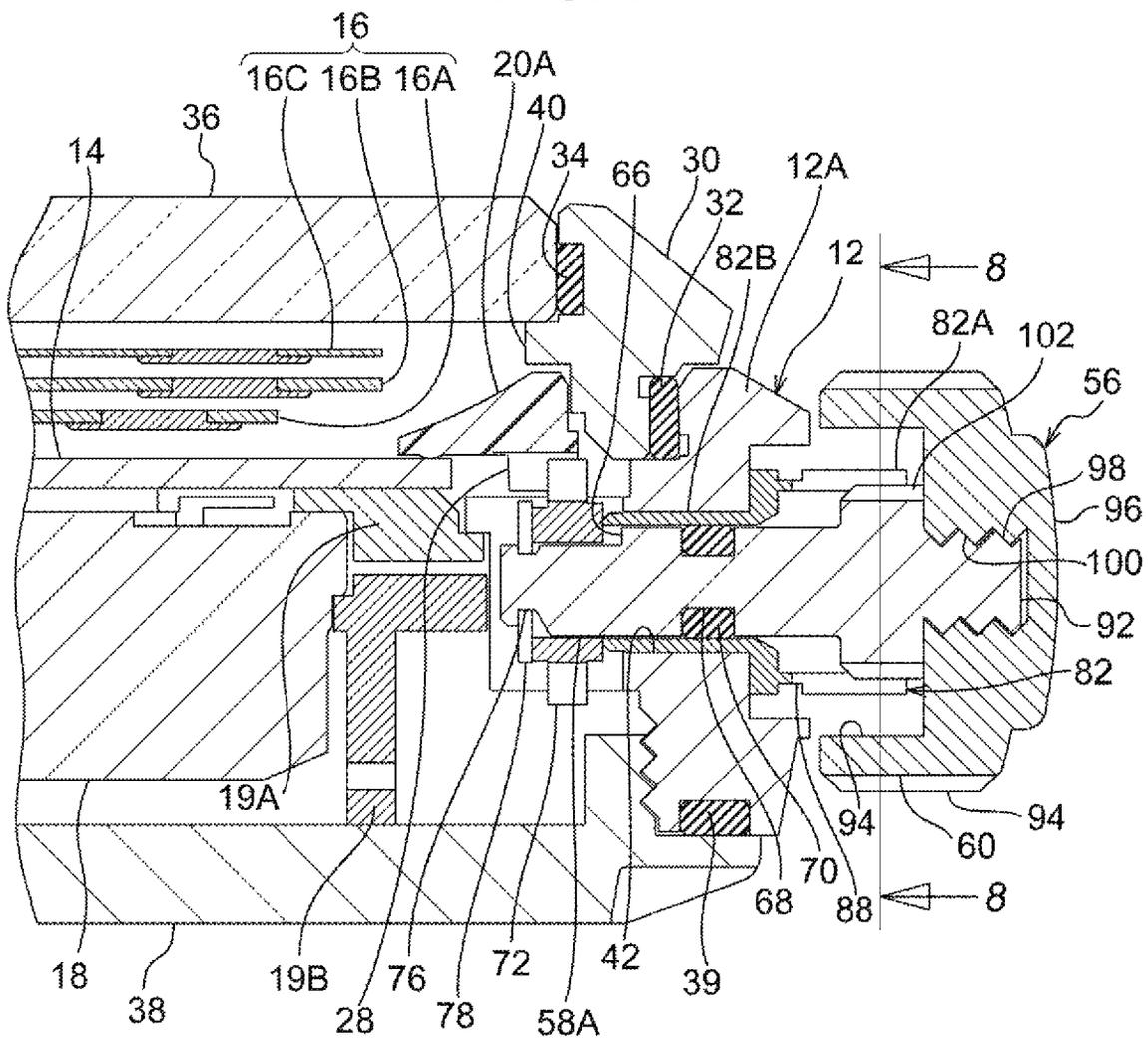
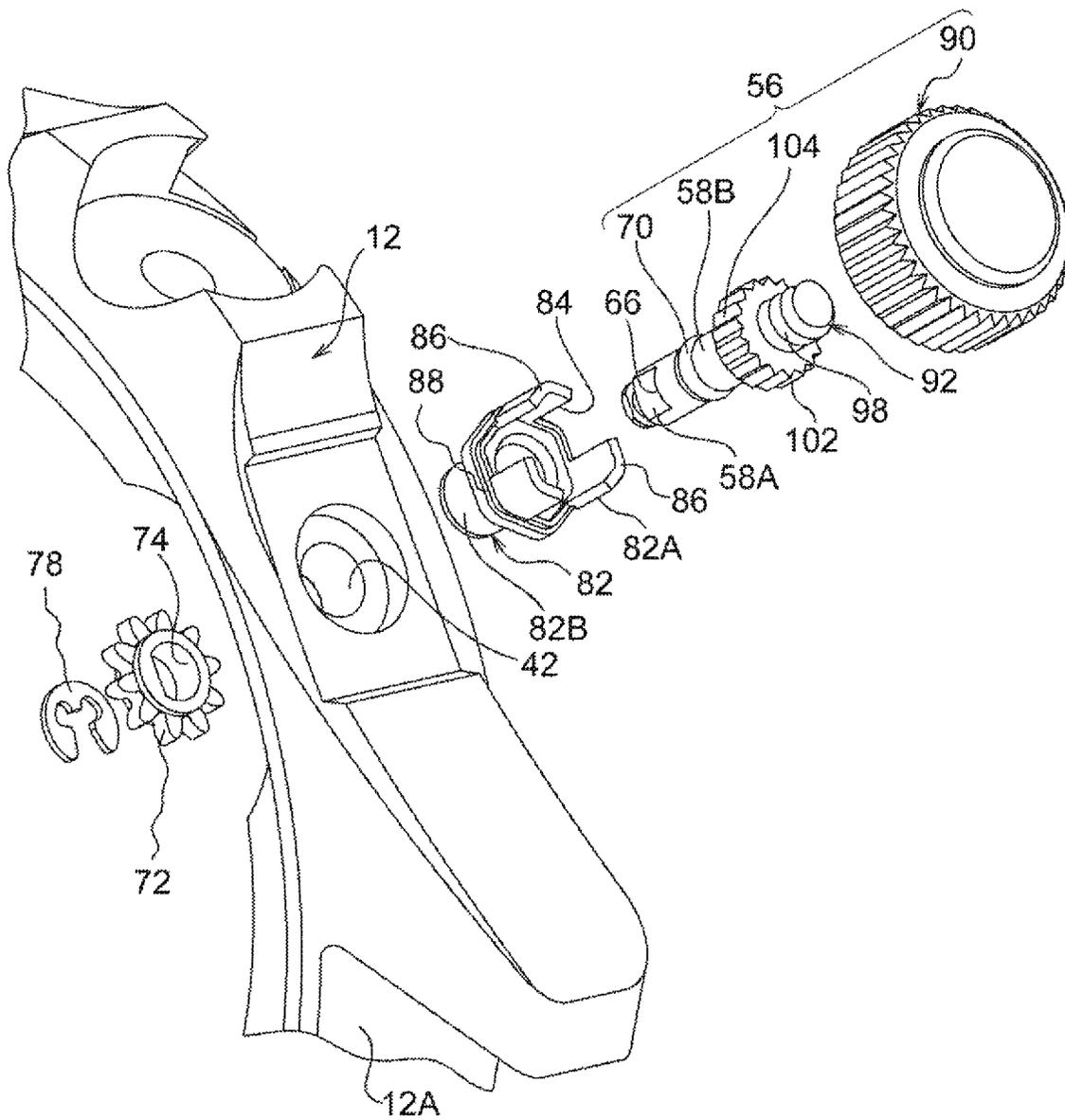


FIG. 9



TIMEPIECE WITH ROTATABLE CROWN HAVING TACTILE FEEL

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 to Japanese Patent Application No. 2018-039913 filed on Mar. 6, 2018, the entire content of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present disclosure relates to the structure of a timepiece.

2. Description of the Related Art

For example, in a conventional common timepiece equipped with an in-revolving ring, it is possible to hold an in-revolving cogwheel installed on the shaft of a driving crown and a cogwheel formed on the in-revolving ring in mesh with each other, and to freely determine the rotational position of the in-revolving ring through rotation of the driving crown. No operational “feel,” however, is experienced when rotating the driving crown. That is, the rotational position of the driving crown, i.e., the rotational position of the in-revolving ring, is maintained solely by the resistance of a packing in the driving crown and the friction between the components. When rotating the driving crown, the fingers substantially feel free. In other words, they only receive a fixed resistance.

A prior art document (e.g., JP-A-2017-32286 (Patent Document 1)) discloses a timepiece provided with a rotation operating device in which a movable cogwheel having protrusions and recesses is slidably mounted to the shaft of a driving crown and which is equipped with a stationary cogwheel having protrusions and recesses in correspondence with the movable cogwheel on a cylinder installed in a case and a spring member pressing the protrusions and recesses of the movable cogwheel against the protrusions and recesses of the stationary cogwheel. Due to this structure, in the timepiece of the prior art document, it is possible to experience a tactile feel when rotating the driving crown.

In the rotation operating device of the prior art document, however, it is necessary to provide the spring member for pressing the protrusions and recesses of the movable cogwheel against the protrusions and recesses of the stationary cogwheel, resulting in an increase in the number of components and in cost compared with the conventional common timepiece. Thus, it leaves room for an improvement.

Further, in the rotation operating device of the prior art document, there exists, between an insertion hole of the movable cogwheel and the shaft portion of the driving crown inserted into this insertion hole, a gap for causing the shaft portion to slide. Thus, even when the movable cogwheel is at rest, the driving crown undergoes a minute rotation in the rotational direction. In other words, the driving crown rattles in the rotational direction. Thus, it leaves room for an improvement.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Each of embodiments of the present invention has been made in view of the above problems. Each of embodiments

provides a timepiece which provides a tactile feel in a simple structure and which can suppress inadvertent rotation of a crown.

According to a first aspect, there is provided a timepiece including a tube member which protrudes on an outer side of a case and a distal end portion of which is capable of elastic deformation in a radial direction; a crown rotatably inserted into the tube member; protrusions and recesses formed on a peripheral surface of one of the tube member and the crown; and an engagement portion that is formed on a peripheral surface of the other of the tube member and the crown and that is engaged with the protrusions and recesses.

According to a second aspect, there is provided a timepiece according to the first aspect, wherein a portion of the tube member capable of elastic deformation is formed by a divisional member obtained through peripheral division by a plurality of grooves extending from a distal end side toward a proximal end side of the tube member and formed at peripheral intervals.

According to a third aspect, there is provided a timepiece according to the second aspect, wherein the divisional member has on the proximal end side a thin-walled portion thinner than on the distal end side.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a timepiece according to any of the first to third aspects, wherein the crown is equipped with a shaft member and a cap-like head portion which is connected to a distal end of the shaft member and the case side of which is open; a protrusion as the engagement portion is formed on an inner peripheral portion of the head portion; and the protrusions and recesses is formed on an outer peripheral portion of the tube member.

According to a fifth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a timepiece according to any of the first to third aspects, wherein the crown is equipped with a shaft member and a cap-like head portion which is connected to a distal end of the shaft member and the case side of which is open; the protrusions and recesses is formed on an outer peripheral portion of the shaft member; and the engagement portion is formed on an inner peripheral portion of the tube member.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a wristwatch according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a front view, partly in section, of the wristwatch according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a sectional view taken along line 3-3 of the wristwatch shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view of a driving crown and peripheral components of the wristwatch according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken along line 5-5 of the wristwatch shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of the driving crown of the wristwatch according to the first embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a sectional view of a main portion of a wristwatch according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a sectional view taken along line 8-8 of the wristwatch shown in FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is an exploded perspective view of a driving crown and peripheral components of the wristwatch according to the second embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a head portion of the driving crown of the wristwatch according to the second embodiment.

FIG. 11 is a sectional view of a driving crown, a shaft portion, and an elastic material winding stem pipe of a wristwatch according to a third embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

First Embodiment

The first embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 1 through 6.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, a wristwatch 10 is equipped with a case 12 constituting an outer jacket. The belt of the wristwatch 10 is omitted in the drawing.

As shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, accommodated in the case 12 are mechanisms such as a dial 14, a movement 18 controlling the movement of time indicator hands 16 indicating time, and a rotated member, for example, an in-revolving ring 20. The movement 18 is accommodated in the case 12 along with a movement retaining ring 19A and a middle frame 19B. The rotated member is not restricted to the in-revolving ring 20 described below. It is only necessary for the rotated member to be one that is rotatably accommodated in the case 12 and that is rotated in conjunction with an operation performed from the outside of the case 12.

As shown in FIG. 2, the dial 14 is circular and has in the peripheral portion a time-indicating scale 22. As shown in FIG. 3, the time indicator hands 16 of the present embodiment include an hour hand 16A, a minute hand 16B, and a second hand 16C.

As shown in FIG. 2, in the 3 o'clock direction of the wristwatch 10, a time correction crown 24 is mounted so as to be rotatable with respect to the case 12. The time correction crown 24 is rotated outside the case 12. The rotation of the time correction crown 24 is imparted to a train wheel (not shown) of the movement 18 in order to rotate, for example, the minute hand 16B, adjusting the position of the minute hand 16B.

The in-revolving ring 20 is rotatably arranged on the front surface side of the peripheral portion of the dial 14. The in-revolving ring 20 is formed, for example, of synthetic resin, and is of a ring-like configuration in plan view as shown in FIG. 2. As shown in FIG. 3, the outer diameter of the in-revolving ring 20 is larger than the diameter (outer diameter) of the dial 14, and the inner diameter of the in-revolving ring 20 is smaller than the diameter of the dial 14.

As shown in FIG. 3, the thickness of the in-revolving ring 20 increases gradually from the inner periphery toward the outer periphery. The oblique and annular surface of the in-revolving ring 20 thus formed serves as a display surface 20A, and a display 26 is provided on the display surface 20A as shown in FIG. 1. The display 26 is, for example, a scale provided by printing or the like at equal intervals along the peripheral direction of the in-revolving ring 20. For example, it is possible to attain a timer function by which a period of time elapsing from a predetermined point in time is measured through a change in the relative position of the display 26 moved to a predetermined position through the rotation of the in-revolving ring 20 and the time indicator hands 16.

The display 26 of the in-revolving ring 20 is not restricted to a scale but may be a plurality of display regions divided by colors different from each other. Alternatively, the display 26 may consist of symbols respectively depicted in a plurality of plain display regions (e.g., a sun symbol representing daytime and a moon symbol representing the time after

sunset). Further, instead of functioning as a timer, the display 26 may be a directional display (N, W, S, E, etc.) allowing simple directional measurement.

While, as described above, it is necessary for the in-revolving ring 20 to be of a ring-like configuration in plan view, this should not be construed restrictively. In the case where the in-revolving ring 20 is of a ring-like configuration in plan view, it may be of an endless configuration in plan view or it may have ends that are opposite each other to form a C-shaped configuration in plan view.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 3, on the back surface side of the in-revolving ring 20, there is provided a moved cogwheel portion 28 in the vicinity of the outer peripheral edge. The moved cogwheel portion 28 is a so-called crown wheel. It has a plurality of teeth extending in the radial direction of the in-revolving ring 20 and formed at equal peripheral intervals. The moved cogwheel portion 28 is situated on the outer side in the radial direction of the outer peripheral edge of the dial 14.

As shown in FIG. 3, in the case 12, an annular glass edge 30 is attached to the front surface side in the thickness direction of an annularly formed case band 12A in a liquid-tight fashion through the intermediation of an annular glass edge fixation packing 32. A circular glass 36 as a transparent cover is attached to the inner peripheral side of the glass edge 30 in a liquid-tight fashion through the intermediation of an annular glass fixation packing 34. Through this glass 36, the dial 14, the time indicator hands 16, and the in-revolving ring 20 are visible.

Further, in the case 12, a case back 38 is attached to the back surface side in the thickness direction of the case band 12A in a liquid-tight fashion through the intermediation of an annular packing 39. The case back 38 of the present embodiment is a so-called screw back. While it is desirable for the case 12 to be formed of a metal such as stainless steel or titanium, it may also be formed of synthetic resin, ceramics or the like.

On the inner peripheral portion of the glass edge 30, there is formed an annular protrusion 40 protruding toward the inner side in the radial direction. The outer peripheral surface of the glass 36 is in contact with the inner peripheral portion of the glass edge 30 on the timepiece surface side of the annular protrusion 40, and the back surface of the peripheral portion thereof is in contact with the annular protrusion 40 to be supported by the glass edge 30.

This annular protrusion 40 covers the outer peripheral portion of the in-revolving ring 20 from the timepiece front surface side. As a result, the in-revolving ring 20 is supported so as to be rotatable with respect to the dial 14 and the annular protrusion 40 and so as to be immovable in the thickness direction of the wristwatch 10. Further, the inner peripheral surface of the glass edge 30 situated on the back side of the annular protrusion 40 is close to the outer peripheral surface of the in-revolving ring 20, whereby the in-revolving ring 20 is supported by the glass edge 30 so as to be immovable in the radial direction. (Click Mechanism)

As shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the case band 12A has, at a position deviated from the mounting position of the time correction crown 24, and, in the present embodiment, in the 4 o'clock direction (See FIG. 2), a through-hole 42 extending through in the radial direction. An elastic material winding stem pipe 44 is inserted into this through-hole 42.

The elastic material winding stem pipe 44 is formed in a stepped cylindrical configuration having a large diameter portion 44A and a small diameter portion 44B, with the small diameter portion 44B being inserted into the through-

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hole 42 for fixation by adhesive or the like. The large diameter portion 44A of the elastic material winding stem pipe 44 is arranged outside the case 12, with the end surface on the small diameter portion 44B side thereof being in contact with the outer surface of the case 12. The end portion of the small diameter portion 44B on the side opposite the large diameter portion 44A protrudes to the inner side of the case 12.

As shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, a grain knurl 46 is formed on the outer peripheral surface of the large diameter portion 44A. On the grain knurl 46, there are arranged at equal peripheral intervals V-shaped (triangular in the present embodiment) teeth 46A extending along the axial direction. In the present embodiment, 18 teeth 46A are formed on the outer peripheral surface of the large diameter portion 44A. It is desirable for the teeth 46A to be of a tapered configuration. The configuration is not restricted to a triangular one. For example, the distal end of the triangle may be rounded. It may also be an isosceles trapezoid or the like. In the present specification, the recessed portions between the teeth 46A are referred to as trough portions 48. The teeth 46A and the trough portions 48 of the present embodiment are an example of the protrusions and recesses of the present invention.

As shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, the large diameter portion 44A has four expanding slots 50 extending in the axial direction and formed at a peripheral interval of 90 degrees. The expanding slots 50 are formed from the end portion of the large diameter portion 44A on the side opposite the small diameter portion 44B to the vicinity of the stepped portion. That is, the slot bottoms of the expanding slots 50 are situated in the vicinity of the stepped portion.

As shown in FIG. 5, in the large diameter portion 44A, the portions between the expanding slots 50 are formed as elastically deformable members 52 of an arcuate configuration as seen from the axial direction.

As shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the outer peripheral surface of the large diameter portion 44A has an annular groove 54 on the outer side of the slot bottoms of the expanding slots 50, thus reducing the thickness of the proximal portion of the elastically deformable member 52. This portion in which the thickness of the elastically deformable member 52 is reduced is an example of the thin-walled portion of the present invention. As a result, the elastically deformable member 52 is capable of elastic deformation so as to be inclined in the radially inner-outer direction using the annular groove 54 as a fulcrum. The elastic material winding stem pipe 44 of the present embodiment can be formed, for example, through the cutting of a metal material such as stainless steel.

As shown in FIGS. 3 and 6, a shaft member 58 integrally connected to a driving crown 56 is inserted into the small diameter portion 44B of the elastic material winding stem pipe 44. The driving crown 56 is used to rotate the in-revolving ring 20. When the driving crown 56 is rotated outside the case 12, the in-revolving ring 20 rotates in conjunction therewith. The driving crown 56 and the shaft member 58 are an example of the crown of the present invention, and the driving crown 56 is an example of the head portion of the present invention.

The driving crown 56 as the head portion is formed in a cap-like configuration having a ring-like peripheral wall 62 and an end wall 64 closing one end of this peripheral wall 62. The outer peripheral surface of the peripheral wall 62 has a grain knurl 60 for preventing slipping of the fingers of the operator rotating this driving crown 56.

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The sectional configuration of the shaft member 58 orthogonal to the axis is circular except for a portion at the distal end side. Its total length is larger than the total length of the elastic material winding stem pipe 44. A part of the outer peripheral portion at the distal end side of the shaft member 58 is machined to be flat to form a step 66. The portion of the shaft member 58 machined to be flat is of a D-shaped sectional configuration orthogonal to the axis. Hereinafter, in the present specification, the portion of the shaft member 58 the sectional configuration of which is D-shaped is referred to as an irregular shaped section shaft member 58A.

In the shaft member 58, the diameter of the outer peripheral surface of the portion from the driving crown 56 side root to the step 66 is fixed, and is slightly smaller than the inner diameter of the small diameter portion 44B of the elastic material winding stem pipe 44. Hereinafter, in the shaft member 58, the portion the diameter of which is fixed will be referred to as a fixed diameter shaft member 58B. This fixed diameter shaft member 58B is rotatable while inserted into the hole of the small diameter portion 44B of the elastic material winding stem pipe 44.

The fixed diameter shaft member 58B of the shaft member 58 has, at the intermediate portion in the longitudinal direction thereof, an annular mounting groove 68 continuous in the peripheral direction. Accommodated in this mounting groove 68 is a ring-like packing 70 sealing the gap between the elastic material winding stem pipe 44 and the shaft member 58.

As shown in FIG. 3, a driving wheel 72 transmitting the rotation of the driving crown 56 to the in-revolving ring 20 is mounted to the irregular shaped section shaft member 58A of the shaft member 58. As shown in FIG. 4, the driving wheel 72 has a fit-engagement hole 74 having a configuration corresponding to the sectional configuration of the irregular shaped section shaft member 58A, and the irregular shaped section shaft member 58A of the shaft member 58 is fit-engaged with this fit-engagement hole 74. At the distal end side of the irregular shaped section shaft member 58A, there is formed an annular groove 76 that is peripherally continuous, and by mounting a retaining ring 78 to this groove 76, the driving wheel 72 is mounted in a state in which it is prevented from rotating at the irregular shaped section shaft member 58A between the retaining ring 78 and the step 66.

As a result, the driving wheel 72 is constantly in mesh with the moved cogwheel portion 28 of the in-revolving ring 20.

As shown in FIGS. 5 and 6, on the inner peripheral surface of the peripheral wall 62 of the driving crown 56, there are formed, at equal peripheral intervals, three protrusions 80 protruding toward the inner side in the radial direction. As shown in FIG. 5, the protrusions 80 are formed in a chevron-shaped configuration the apex portion of which is arcuate as seen from the axial direction of the driving crown 56. The protrusions 80 are an example of the protrusion as the engagement portion of the present invention.

As shown in FIGS. 3 and 5, the large diameter portion 44A of the elastic material winding stem pipe 44 is inserted into the annular space portion between the peripheral wall 62 of the driving crown 56 and the shaft member 58.

As shown in FIG. 5, normally, each of the protrusions 80 of the driving crown 56 enters the trough portions 48 between the teeth 46A of the elastic material winding stem pipe 44 to be contact with the inclined surface of one tooth 46A and the inclined surface of the other tooth 46A. In other

words, each protrusion **80** of the driving crown **56** is retained while held between two teeth **46A**.
(Operation and Effect)

In the following, the operation and effect of the wristwatch **10** will be described.

Normally (when the driving crown **56** is not being operated), the protrusion **80** of the driving crown **56** enters the trough portion **48** between the teeth **46A** of the elastic material winding stem pipe **44** as shown in FIG. **5**, and the protrusion **80** is kept retained while held between the two teeth **46A**, so that when, for example, the driving crown **56** comes into contact with some object, it is possible to suppress inadvertent rotation of the driving crown **56**. In other words, to rotate the driving crown **56**, it is necessary to deform the elastically deformable member **52** (as described in detail below), and, to rotate the driving crown **56**, a certain degree of torque (e.g., an intentional torque with which the operator tries to rotate the driving crown **56**) is necessary, so that it is possible to suppress rotation of the driving crown **56** by the degree of force exerted by the driving crown **56** coming into contact with some object.

In the wristwatch **10** of the present embodiment, although the driving wheel **72** is constantly in mesh with the moved cogwheel portion **28** of the in-revolving ring **20**, it is possible to suppress inadvertent rotation of the in-revolving ring **20** and idling of the driving crown **56** when, for example, the wristwatch is being carried about.

In this way, inadvertent rotation of the driving crown **56** is suppressed, and malfunction of the in-revolving ring **20** is suppressed, so that it is possible to suppress inadvertent disorder of the function (e.g., timer function) determined by the relationship between the display **26** of the in-revolving ring **20** and the time display scale **22** of the dial **14** or the time indicator hands **16**.

Here, when the in-revolving ring **20** is to be rotated, the operator pinches the driving crown **56** with fingers to rotate the driving crown **56**. When the driving crown **56** is rotated, the driving wheel **72** mounted to the driving crown **56** rotates the moved cogwheel portion **28** of the in-revolving ring **20**, rotating the in-revolving ring **20** provided with the moved cogwheel portion **28**.

When the driving crown **56** is rotated, the protrusions **80** formed on the inner peripheral surface of the driving crown **56** press the side surfaces of the teeth **46A** of the elastic material winding stem pipe **44**, and the elastically deformable member **52** undergoes elastic deformation so as to be inclined inwards in the radial direction. Further, when the rotation of the driving crown **56** is continued, each protrusion **80** gets over the apex portion of the tooth **46A** to escape from the trough portion **48**, and enters the next trough portion **48** between the tooth **46A** gotten over and the other tooth **46A** adjacent to the tooth **46A** gotten over. When the protrusion **80** enters the next trough portion **48**, the elastically deformable member **52** elastically deformed toward the inner side in the radial direction is elastically restored to the former position.

In this way, the driving crown **56** is rotated, and each protrusion **80** gets over the apex portion of the tooth **46A** and enters the next trough portion **48**, whereby a tactile feel is provided, and the operator can perceptibly determine that the driving crown **56** is rotating.

As described above, a click structure for providing a tactile feel can be formed by the two components of the driving crown **56** and the elastic material winding stem pipe **44**, so that it is possible to realize the click mechanism in a simple structure.

Further, each protrusion **80** of the driving crown **56** enters the trough portion **48** between the teeth **46A** of the elastic material winding stem pipe **44**, and the protrusion **80** is retained while held in contact with two teeth **46A**, so that it is also possible to suppress rattling in the rotational direction of the driving crown **56**.

Further, the click mechanism can be assembled by the following simple operation. After the elastic material winding stem pipe **44** is inserted into the through-hole **42**, the shaft member **58** of the driving crown **56** is inserted into the elastic material winding stem pipe **44**, and then the driving wheel **72** is fixed to the distal end side of the shaft member **58** by the retaining ring **78**. In the present embodiment, when the shaft member **58** is inserted, there is involved no repulsion due to a spring as in Patent Document 1, so that the incorporating operation is facilitated.

While in the wristwatch **10** of the present embodiment the grain knurl **46** formed on the elastic material winding stem pipe **44** has 18 teeth **46A**, the number of teeth **46A** of the grain knurl may be less than 18 or more than 18.

In the wristwatch **10** of the present embodiment, 18 trough portions **48** are formed in the outer peripheral portion of the elastic material winding stem pipe **44**, so that when the driving crown **56** makes one rotation, a tactile feel can be experienced 18 times (i.e., each time the protrusion **80** gets over one tooth **46A**, a tactile feel is experienced once).

When the number of teeth of the driving wheel **72**, the number of teeth of the moved cogwheel portion **28**, and the number of clicks per rotation of the driving crown **56** are adjusted, and the operator grasps the correspondence relationship between the number of clicks of the driving crown **56** and the rotational angle of the in-revolving ring **20**, the operator can rotate the in-revolving ring **20** by a predetermined rotational angle without visually checking the in-revolving ring **20** by counting the number of clicks when the driving crown **56** is rotated.

For example, in the case of an in-revolving ring **20** designed to grasp time, it is possible to cause the number of clicks of the driving crown **56** to correspond to the rotational angle of the in-revolving ring **20** (the time as indicated by the display **26**), and, in the case of an in-revolving ring **20** designed to grasp direction, it is possible to cause the number of clicks of the driving crown **56** to correspond to the rotational angle (directional angle) of the in-revolving ring **20**.

Normally (when the driving crown **56** is not being operated), it is only necessary for at least the protrusion **80** of the driving crown **56** to be retained while held in contact with two teeth **46A** of the elastic material winding stem pipe **44**. At this time, the elastically deformable member **52** may not be deformed, or may be somewhat deformed inwards in the radial direction by being pressed by the protrusion **80**. By placing the elastically deformable member **52** in a state in which it is somewhat deformed inwardly in the radial direction by being pressed by the protrusion **80**, it is possible to enhance the requisite torque for rotating the driving crown **56**, making it possible to further suppress inadvertent rotation of the driving crown **56**.

Second Embodiment

The wristwatch **10** according to the second embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. **7** through **10**. The components that are the same as those of the first embodiment are indicated by the same reference numerals, and a description thereof will be left out.

As shown in FIG. 7, in the wristwatch **10** of the present embodiment, an elastic material winding stem pipe **82** of a configuration different from that of the first embodiment is inserted into the through-hole **42** of the case **12**. As shown in FIGS. 7 through 9, the elastic material winding stem pipe **82** of the present embodiment is equipped, on one side of a small diameter portion **82B** formed as a cylinder, with a large diameter portion **82A** formed as a tube of a hexagonal sectional configuration. The large diameter portion **82A** has, at every other one of six corner portions, expanding slots **84** extending in the axial direction. The expanding slots **84** are formed to extend from the end portion of the large diameter portion **82A** on the side opposite the small diameter portion **82B** to the vicinity of the stepped portion. That is, the slot bottoms of the expanding slots **84** are situated in the vicinity of the stepped portion.

As shown in FIG. 8, in the large diameter portion **82A**, the portion between the expanding slots **84** is formed as an elastically deformable member **86** bent into a chevron shape as seen from the axial direction. The inner peripheral portion of the elastically deformable member **86**, which is protruded and recessed in the peripheral direction, is an example of the engagement portion of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 7, the outer peripheral surface of the large diameter portion **82A** has an annular groove **88** on the outer side of the slot bottoms of the expanding slots **84**, reducing the thickness of the proximal portion of the elastically deformable member **86**. The portion of the elastically deformable member **86** reduced in thickness is an example of the thin-walled portion of the present invention. Due to this structure, the elastically deformable member **86** is capable of elastic deformation so as to be inclined in the inner-outer direction in the radial direction using the annular groove **88** as a fulcrum.

As shown in FIGS. 7 and 9, the driving crown **56** and a shaft member **92** of the present embodiment are formed as separate members. The driving crown **56** and the shaft member **92** are an example of the crown of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 10, the driving crown **56** of the present embodiment is formed in a cap-like configuration having a ring-like peripheral wall **94** and an end wall **96** closing one end of this peripheral wall **94**. The grain knurl **60** is formed on the outer peripheral surface of the peripheral wall **94**. The inner peripheral surface of the peripheral wall **94** of the present embodiment is formed in a fixed diameter. At the center of the end wall **96**, there is formed a female screw **100** with which a male screw **98** of the shaft member **92** described below is threadedly engaged.

As shown in FIGS. 7 and 9, like the shaft member **58** of the first embodiment described above, the shaft member **92** of the present embodiment is equipped with the fixed diameter shaft member **58B**, the step **66**, and the irregular shaped section shaft member **58A**. However, on the side of the fixed diameter shaft member **58B** opposite the irregular shaped section shaft member **58A**, it is equipped with a large diameter shaft portion **102** formed in a larger diameter than the fixed diameter shaft member **58B** and the male screw **98**.

As shown in FIGS. 8 and 9, a grain knurl **104** is formed on the outer peripheral surface of the large diameter shaft portion **102**. The grain knurl **104** has axially extending chevron-shaped (triangular in the present embodiment) teeth **104A** arranged at equal peripheral intervals. In the present embodiment, **18** teeth **104A** are formed on the outer peripheral surface of the large diameter portion **82A**. The teeth **104A**, which are preferably of a tapered configuration, are not restricted to a triangular configuration. For example, the

distal ends of the triangles may be rounded, or the teeth may be of an isosceles trapezoidal configuration or the like. Here, the recessed portions between the teeth **104A** are referred to as trough portions **106** in the present specification. The teeth **104A** and the trough portions **106** are an example of the protrusions and recesses of the present invention.

As shown in FIGS. 7 and 8, the large diameter portion **82A** of the elastic material winding stem pipe **82** is inserted into the annular space portion between the peripheral wall **94** of the driving crown **56** and the large diameter shaft portion **102** of the shaft member **92**. Between the large diameter portion **82A** of the elastic material winding stem pipe **82** and the peripheral wall **94** of the driving crown **56**, there is provided a space allowing deformation to the outer side in the radial direction of the elastically deformable member **86**.

Normally, as shown in FIG. 8, the inner side corner portion at the peripheral end portion of the elastically deformable member **86** of the elastic material winding stem pipe **82** is held inside the trough portion **106** between the teeth **104A** of the large diameter shaft portion **102**, and the inner peripheral surface of the elastically deformable member **86** is in contact with the apex portion of one tooth **104A**, with the inner side corner portion of the elastically deformable member **86** being in contact with the inclined surface of the other tooth **104A**.

(Operation and Effect)

In the following, the operation and effect of the wristwatch **10** of the present embodiment will be described.

To rotate the in-revolving ring **20**, the driving crown **56** is rotated as in the first embodiment, whereby the in-revolving ring **20** is rotated.

In the present embodiment, when the driving crown **56** is rotated, the elastically deformable member **86** is pressed by a tooth **104A** of the shaft member **92**, and the elastically deformable member **86** undergoes elastic deformation so as to be inclined outwardly in the radial direction. When the rotation of the driving crown **56** is further continued, the inner side corner portion of the elastically deformable member **86** gets over the apex portion of the tooth **104A**, and enters the next trough portion **106** between the tooth **104A** gotten over and the other tooth **104A** adjacent to the tooth **104A** gotten over. When the inner side corner portion of the elastically deformable member **86** enters the next trough portion **106**, the elastically deformable member **86** is elastically restored to the former position.

In this way, the driving crown **56** is rotated, and the inner side corner portion of the elastically deformable member **86** gets over the apex portion of the tooth **104A** to enter the next trough portion **106**, whereby it is possible to experience a tactile feel, and the operator can perceptibly determine that the driving crown **56** is rotating.

On the other hand, normally (i.e., when the crown is not being operated), the inner side corner portion of the elastically deformable member **86** enters the trough portion **106** between the teeth **104A** of the shaft member **92** and is held therein as shown in FIG. 8, so that it is possible to suppress inadvertent rotation of the driving crown **56** when, for example, the driving crown **56** comes into contact with some object.

Thus, also in the present embodiment, as in the first embodiment, although the driving wheel **72** is constantly in mesh with the moved cogwheel portion **28** of the in-revolving ring **20**, it is possible to suppress inadvertent rotation of the in-revolving ring **20** and idling of the driving crown **56** when, for example, the wristwatch is being carried about.

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As described above, the click structure providing a tactile feel can be formed by the two components of the driving crown **56** and the elastic material winding stem pipe **82**, so that also in the wristwatch **10** of the present embodiment, it is possible to realize the click mechanism in a simple structure.

Further, the inner side corner portion of the elastically deformable member **86** enters the trough portion **106** between the teeth **104A** of the shaft member **92** of the driving crown **56**, and is retained therein, so that it is possible to suppress rattling in the rotational direction of the driving crown **56** in a simple structure.

Further, the click mechanism can be assembled by the following simple operation. After the elastic material winding stem pipe **82** is inserted into the through-hole **42**, the shaft member **92** of the driving crown **56** is inserted into the elastic material winding stem pipe **82**, and then the driving wheel **72** is fixed to the distal end side of the shaft member **92** by the retaining ring **78**. Also in the present embodiment, as in the first embodiment, when the shaft member **92** is inserted, there is involved no repulsion due to a spring as in Patent Document 1, so that the incorporating operation is facilitated.

While in the above description the inner side corner portion of the elastically deformable member **86** enters the trough portion **106** between the teeth **104A** of the shaft member **92** and the driving crown **56** is retained, it may also be said that the two teeth **104A** of the shaft member **92** enter the recessed portion on the inner peripheral surface side of the elastically deformable member **86** bent into a chevron-like shape to retain the driving crown **56**.

Third Embodiment

The wristwatch **10** according the third embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG. **11**. The components that are the same as those of the above-described embodiments are indicated by the same reference numerals, and a description thereof will be left out.

As shown in FIG. **11**, the wristwatch **10** of the present embodiment is a modification of the second embodiment, and the configuration of the elastic material winding stem pipe **82** is somewhat different from that of the second embodiment.

The large diameter portion **82A** of the elastic material winding stem pipe **82** of the present embodiment is of a cylindrical configuration, and has on the inner peripheral surface thereof a protrusion **108** configured to enter the trough portion **106** between the teeth **104A** of the shaft member **92**. The operation and effect of the present embodiment is the same as those of the second embodiment.

Other Embodiments

The above description of the embodiment of the present invention should not be construed restrictively. The present invention naturally allows various modifications without departing from the scope of the gist of the invention.

While in the first embodiment the protrusion **80** formed on the inner peripheral surface of the peripheral wall **62** of the driving crown **56** is caused to enter the trough portion **48** between the teeth **46A** provided on the outer peripheral portion of the large diameter portion **44A** of the elastic material winding stem pipe **44** to thereby form the click mechanism, this should not be construed restrictively. It is also possible for a protrusion formed on the outer peripheral

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surface of the elastic material winding stem pipe **44** to enter a recess formed in the inner peripheral surface of the peripheral wall **62**.

While in the above-described embodiment the in-revolving ring **20** constitutes an example of the mechanism inside the case **12** that is driven through rotation of the driving crown **56**, this should not be construed restrictively. Apart from the in-revolving ring **20**, the object of driving through rotation of the driving crown **56** may, for example, be a calendar or a movement.

While in the above embodiments the present invention is applied to a wristwatch, this should not be construed restrictively. The present invention is also applicable to a timepiece other than a wristwatch. There are no particular restrictions regarding the configuration and mode of the timepiece so long as it is capable of displaying time. It may also be a portable apparatus or the like which is not usually called a timepiece.

What is claimed is:

1. A timepiece comprising:

a tube member extending along an axial direction and having a through-hole extending along the axial direction, wherein the tube member protrudes out of an outer side of a case, and wherein a distal end portion of the tube member along the axial direction is capable of elastic deformation in a radial direction;

a crown rotatably inserted into the through-hole of the tube member;

protrusions and recesses formed on a peripheral surface of one of the tube member or the crown, wherein the peripheral surface of the one of the tube member or the crown extends along the axial direction of the tube member; and

an engagement portion that is formed on a peripheral surface of another of the tube member or the crown and that is engaged with the protrusions and recesses, wherein the peripheral surface of the other of the tube member or the crown also extends along the axial direction of the tube member.

2. The timepiece according to claim 1,

wherein a portion of the tube member capable of elastic deformation is formed by a divisional member obtained through peripheral division by a plurality of grooves extending from a distal end side toward a proximal end side of the tube member and formed at peripheral intervals.

3. The timepiece according to claim 2,

wherein the divisional member has, on the proximal end side thereof, a thin-walled portion that is thinner than on the distal end side.

4. The timepiece according to claim 1,

wherein the crown is equipped with a shaft member inserted in the through-hole of the tube member and a cap-like head portion which is connected to a distal end of the shaft member and the case side of which is open; a protrusion as the engagement portion is formed on an inner peripheral portion of the head portion, wherein the inner peripheral portion of the head portion extends along the axial direction of the tube member; and

the protrusions and recesses are formed on an outer peripheral portion of the tube member, wherein the outer peripheral portion of the tube member extends along the axial direction of the tube member.

5. The timepiece according to claim 1,

wherein the crown is equipped with a shaft member inserted in the through-hole of the tube member and a

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cap-like head portion which is connected to a distal end of the shaft member and the case side of which is open; the protrusions and recesses are formed on an outer peripheral portion of the shaft member, wherein the outer peripheral portion of the shaft member extends along the axial direction of the tube member; and the engagement portion is formed on an inner peripheral portion of the tube member, wherein the inner peripheral portion of the tube member extends along the axial direction of the tube member.

6. The timepiece according to claim 2, wherein the crown is equipped with a shaft member inserted in the through-hole of the tube member and a cap-like head portion which is connected to a distal end of the shaft member and the case side of which is open; a protrusion as the engagement portion is formed on an inner peripheral portion of the head portion, wherein the inner peripheral portion of the head portion extends along the axial direction of the tube member; and the protrusions and recesses are formed on an outer peripheral portion of the tube member, wherein the outer peripheral portion of the tube member extends along the axial direction of the tube member.

7. The timepiece according to claim 2, wherein the crown is equipped with a shaft member inserted in the through-hole of the tube member and a cap-like head portion which is connected to a distal end of the shaft member and the case side of which is open; the protrusions and recesses are formed on an outer peripheral portion of the shaft member, wherein the outer peripheral portion of the shaft member extends along the axial direction of the tube member; and

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the engagement portion is formed on an inner peripheral portion of the tube member, wherein the inner peripheral portion of the tube member extends along the axial direction of the tube member.

8. The timepiece according to claim 3, wherein the crown is equipped with a shaft member inserted in the through-hole of the tube member and a cap-like head portion which is connected to a distal end of the shaft member and the case side of which is open; a protrusion as the engagement portion is formed on an inner peripheral portion of the head portion, wherein the inner peripheral portion of the head portion extends along the axial direction of the tube member; and the protrusions and recesses are formed on an outer peripheral portion of the tube member, wherein the outer peripheral portion of the tube member extends along the axial direction of the tube member.

9. The timepiece according to claim 3, wherein the crown is equipped with a shaft member inserted in the through-hole of the tube member and a cap-like head portion which is connected to a distal end of the shaft member and the case side of which is open; the protrusions and recesses are formed on an outer peripheral portion of the shaft member, wherein the outer peripheral portion of the shaft member extends along the axial direction of the tube member; and the engagement portion is formed on an inner peripheral portion of the tube member, wherein the inner peripheral portion of the tube member extends along the axial direction of the tube member.

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